

AMERICA THE LEADER

In High Wages, Low Cost of Living and Better Employment

FOR ALL KINDS OF WORKINGMEN.

Wanamaker Asks for a Speedy Investigation of Leake's Charges.

REED FINDS A VENT FOR HIS SARCASTIC

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, to-day sent to the President the seventh annual report of the Department of Labor. Extracts from it follow:

In a cotton yarn establishment in the Northern district of the United States it was found that 388 different employees earned on an average \$1.25 each per day, but worked only 79 days out of six months, their average earnings being for that time \$30 per capita. In the Southern district of the United States in an establishment working six months, 347 employees, earning on an average 89 cents each per day, worked on an average of 84 days, earning \$38 each during the time worked. In an establishment in Great Britain, which worked six months, it is found there were 260 different employees, earning 60 cents a day on the average, and working on an average 131 days out of the period, earning thereby \$38. For the three establishments the direct comparison is as follows: In the Northern district of the United States \$1.25 per day each in the establishment in the Southern district of the United States \$1.02 per day each; in the British establishment 60 cents each.

Wages Earned Here and Abroad.

On full time each employee in the establishments named could have earned, the one in the Northern district of the United States \$130, the one in the Southern district of the United States \$100, and the one in Great Britain \$100. The average income from all sources for the following different countries was: For the cotton industry \$657 in the United States, \$395 in France, \$302 in Germany, \$330 in Great Britain and \$356 in Switzerland. In the woolen industry the average family income from all sources, \$663 in the United States, \$414 in France, \$275 in Germany and \$400 in Great Britain. In the iron industry the family incomes were in the United States \$320, in Belgium \$62, and in Great Britain \$50.

Bringing these averages into comparison with those of incomes in other industries, the commission has made the following table. The total average income of families in the United States is \$1,000, in France \$754, in Belgium \$374 and in Great Britain \$436. The average income of a well-paid class, and their families, are as follows: For the United States, \$784; for Belgium, \$339; for France, \$44; for Germany, \$232, and for Great Britain \$100.

Comparative Cost of Food.

The expenditures for food by the families of cotton workers in the United States was on the average \$27, in France \$16, in Germany \$14 and in Great Britain \$26. For the families engaged in the iron industry the average expenditure for food in the United States was \$26, in France \$16, in Germany \$14 and in Great Britain \$26. The average expenditure for food in the iron industry in the United States was \$24, in France \$14, in Germany \$14 and in Great Britain \$26.

Examining the total average expenditures per family for all purposes, it is found that the families in the cotton industry in the United States expended \$610, in France \$383, in Germany \$302, and in Switzerland \$346. The families in the woolen industry in the United States expended \$334, in France \$384, in Germany \$281 and in Great Britain \$481. The families in the iron industry in the United States expended \$469, in Belgium \$432 and in Great Britain \$760.

Wanamaker Wants Money

In Order to Run His Department as It Ought to Be Conducted.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Postmaster General Wanamaker has sent to Speaker Crisp a long letter containing some observations upon the Postoffice appropriation bill. The Postmaster General says that the bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, will seriously impair the postal service and result in general dissatisfaction throughout the country. He says:

I deem it my duty to emphasize to you that the crippling \$5,000,000 operation of the department by holding back the necessary appropriations will not only impair its efficiency, but will also deprive the country of the services of the postal service.

I cannot but believe that you will share with me the concern that I feel as the head of this department that the Postmaster General may not be in a position to properly meet the exigencies when the postal service will not only be under the severest strain of the fiscal year, but will be the subject of comparison with that of other countries by exhibitors and visitors who are invited guests from every nation of the Old World.

NOT AT ALL SURPRISED.

Treasury Officials Anticipated England's Action on the Silver Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—It was stated at the Treasury Department this afternoon that no official response has yet been received from any of the foreign governments invited to join this Government in a conference on the silver question. The London press dispatch containing Chancellor Goschen's statement that England will send delegates to the conference created no surprise at the department, whatever, for the reason that positive assurance of the effect had been previously given by the proper representatives of Her Majesty.

It is said that similar assurances have also been received from other governments, and that the President has received the assurance of the formal invitations for a monetary conference until after he had received satisfactory assurances that the principal European countries would be represented. The invitations were made two weeks ago, and the responses from the respective countries may be looked for in a short time.

CHANGE OF LAW DEMANDED

By Tobacco Manufacturers Who Only Partially Finish Their Productions.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Sub-Treasury bills, which have been before the Committee on Ways and Means for some time, were taken up today, and Mr. Shively, of Indiana, was authorized to move their reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The committee authorized Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, to report favorably a bill introduced by Representative Wise, of Virginia, to amend the internal revenue laws so as to permit partially manufactured tobacco or snuff to be sold by one manufacturer to another and shipped in bulk from the factory of the seller to the factory of the purchaser without first paying the tax thereon.

There is some demand for legislation of this sort from a person in the tobacco trade, a practice having grown up in the industry partially making the manufactured article in one factory and having it finished in another.

Orders to Sail for Bering Sea.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Secretary of the Navy, to-day ordered the Yorktown, Mohican, Adams and Rush to sail from Port Townsend at once for Bering Sea.

Selecting Bering Sea Arbitrators.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President has under consideration the selection of the two arbitrators to represent the United States in the settlement of the Bering Sea question, and it is said the appointments will be announced next week. The indications are that one of the arbitrators will be

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LONDON, May 11.—A report issued by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has caused a sensation by the statements it contains relative to the cruel and ofttime inhuman punishments. That some parents woefully neglect and abuse their children was considered, but hardly anyone believed that such fiendish cruelty as is set forth in the report of the society could be systematically pursued in England. The report makes special reference to Mrs. Montagu, and declares that there is not an isolated case of cruelties in families of high social standing.

The society has interfered with clergymen, officers, barristers and other members of the gentry, who it had learned were treating their off-spring inhumanly. Among the punishments people of this class inflicted upon the helpless little ones are mentioned placing them in stocks and putting lighted matches up their nostrils; burning wounds upon them with matches; breaking the limbs of 2-year-old babies in three places; tying a rope around a 6-year-old child and dipping him into a cauldron of boiling oil; and leaving a baby in a cradle for weeks until total stonings grew out of the rottenness around the infant.

Like Mrs. Montagu, some of the culprits pleaded their high sense of moral discipline and their regard for the virtues of affluence. One individual who the society interfered with urged that he could not do his duty as set forth in the Bible without mutilating the face of his child.

The Duke of Fife was present at the meeting when the report was presented, and made a strong comment on the shameful disclosures. The most subtle cases of cruelty, he said, seemed to be perpetrated by persons of the highest social position. Mr. Fowler, a member of a of the House of Commons, suggested that legislation is needed to protect children. The most revolting recent instances of cruelty, he said, had been those of the Duke of Fife, and the creation of public opinion was wanted to fight the evil.

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The morning papers of this city more or less sharply criticize the acceptance of the invitation to members of the Government. Mr. Goschen, it is affirmed, "walked into the United States parlor." Caution as to England's action is enjoined.

SALISBURY'S OUP ON GLADSTONE.

He Receives a Labor Deputation, but Refuses Assent to Legislation.

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In reply, Lord Salisbury said they must not assume because he had consented to receive them that he had been converted to their views. He deprecated their desire for legislation to attain their ends, and declared that it would be far better to depend upon the slower, but surer and irrevocable, action of the public mind.

They are the prize winners of the season—our line of 410 men's suits. You can't match them elsewhere under \$15 to \$20. We have set the town talking and the money is pouring in. We are now making a special sale. No other clothing can produce a line to equal it. Light spring patterns in checks, blue, brown, oxford, plain black chevrons and fancy combinations all at \$10 each. Also silk mixtures, corsets, hosiery, neckties, sweaters and worsteds, \$10 each, worth \$15 to \$20. Now is your chance to get the best of the season at \$10 each. P. C. C. Clothiers, corner Grant and Diamond streets.

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THEIR PLACES FILLED BY HUNS.

An Engineer Says Not a Wheel Will Turn With the Firm's Goods.

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Owing to the adjustment of the difficulty at Cleveland and other places, the officials of the organizations have notified the men here that they cannot all be here for several days. Owen Gallagher, Chairman of the Grievance Committee, said to-day he had received assurances from the officials who stand by the action of the men here when the facts in the case were presented to them. A prominent railroad engineer and Brotherhood man, in speaking of the difficulty, this evening said:

"If the grand officers approve of the action of the local Brotherhood, and the Cambria Company refuses to recognize the order, a big strike will be inaugurated. Of course, no interference will be made with the operations of the mill, and they can likely employ new men without trouble. On the big railroad lines, however, not a wheel of a car will be moved that is loaded with iron ore from the Cambria Company. This will result in the iron ore being bound to continue until the company officials see the men are so well organized that the demands of the railroad must be acceded to."

The situation had been thoroughly discussed before action was taken, and it was at a full meeting of the Brotherhood on Sunday that the decision was made to present their grievances in the name of the order. As everything has been regular in the past, the men are not making concessions on the part of the Cambria Company can avert a strike. Three things were demanded: The resignation of the discharged men, the recognition of the order and the payment of a higher rate of wages.

So sure are the people here that a strike will be ordered that they are already preparing for it. The men are already being trained in the use of arms, and the 7,000 workmen trade at the company's store, and as in the event of a strike their credit will be lost and their other merchants are anticipating what will follow. Accordingly, an organized effort is being made by the men to secure credit to such transient customers as are likely to drift to them when thrown out of work and credit goes to the company's store.

THE READING REACHING WEST.

It Secures an Ally Which Gives It a Big Bituminous Coal Business.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—A contract has been executed between the Reading, the New York Central and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroads for the general interchange of traffic. Under this arrangement the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway undertakes to complete immediately the route from Buffalo to Cleveland, where a connection is made with the Beach Creek. This extension the Reading controls a large bituminous coal tonnage, and obtains access to freights in the way of petroleum, iron ore, and other commodities. The bituminous tonnage of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway is already 3,000,000 tons a year and access to the Reading will give it a territory capable of indefinite development.

M'CALL HOLDS HIS PLACE.

The Change in Management of the New York Life is Approved.

NEW YORK, May 11.—[Special.]—At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, held at the company's offices to-day, every member present, including the newly elected President, unanimously re-elected President of the company. Mr. McCall announced that there had been paid into the company from the Standard American department, of which Mr. Sanchez is manager, the full amount due on account of the Standard American department. This information gave great satisfaction to the trustees, as did the further announcement that the Standard American department's committee had announced their approval of the changes in management. The trustees resolved that the committee should disband.

A Reading Inquisition in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The Chicago grand jury may be the first of the legal inquisitors to get on the inside of the Reading coal combination—that is, if the local dealers know anything about it. To-day the grand jury thrice dealers were issued late this evening by the District Attorney, and they will be served in the morning. Complaints sufficient in number to indicate that some down East people have got the coal supply cornered have been made. The District Attorney proposes to bring in his big coal dealers before the grand jury. This investigation may go farther, and this is only a small batch of coal men who may be asked to give information.

Boiler-makers' Helpers Must Organize.

COLUMBIA, May 11.—The convention to-day of the National Brotherhood of Boiler-makers resolved to refuse to work with non-union helpers in shops where the National Brotherhood of Boiler-makers exists, and to encourage an organization of helpers. No member shall be allowed to do steam fitting or any part of boiler-making outside of the National Brotherhood of Boiler-makers. A committee was appointed to consider an invitation by President Alexander C. Detroit, to have the Brotherhood become members of the International Federation of Machinery Trades.

New Coke Rates in Effect.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The reduction in tolls on coke and anthracite coal, agreed upon by the Pennsylvania, Reading and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, went into effect to-day. The average reduction in the rates on coke to points in Eastern Pennsylvania is 34 cents per ton, and anthracite coal about 10 cents per ton. It is understood that the reduction applies only to furnaces, and not to other industries or to anthracite coal for domestic use.

Jay Gould Wants Fair Play.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association was in session again to-day. When Traffic Manager Leads of the Missouri Pacific, admitted he had countenanced irregularities in rates, he was dismissed from his position by Mr. Gould. The Missouri Pacific people are striving anxiously to secure the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy into going with the official who out rates on their road.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

The National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in session at Atlantic City. An effort will be made to-day to settle freight rates between Chicago and Ohio river points.

CHAIRMAN W. W. Finley, of the Western Passenger Association, has resigned. He is believed to have accepted a responsible position on a large railway.

RUMORED THAT Gould has secured control of the Peconic Valley Railroad, in Texas and New Mexico. This will be one link in a chain of lines from Gould to Seattle.

The Old Colony Railroad Company has purchased at auction under the terms of a mortgage, the franchise and property of the River, Warren and Providence Railroad for \$85,000.

There are now two railroad surveys completed from Wheeling to McKeesport and Duquesne, via Washington and Peters Creek. The surveys make it plain that coke and coke districts, and it is thought that

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